

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
MARTINSBURG**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

**Criminal Action No. 3:94-CR-52-01
(BAILEY)**

EUSTACE BROWN,

Defendant.

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR
REDUCED SENTENCE PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)**

Pending before this Court is defendant’s *pro se* Motion Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) for Modification of Sentence under Amendment 706 Amended to 711 Pursuant to Amendment 713 (Doc. 73). In his motion, the defendant seeks the benefit of the two-level guideline reduction provided by the amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines. Finding the defendant not entitled to any relief under the amendments to the Sentencing Guidelines, this Court will deny a reduction in sentence.

This is a motion for a reduction in term of imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2), which provides that a “court may not modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed except that . . . in the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based upon a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 994(o), upon motion of the defendant or the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, or on its own motion, the court may reduce the term of imprisonment, after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a)

to the extent they are applicable, if such a reduction is consistent with the applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.”

In considering reductions under § 3582(c)(2), neither the appointment of counsel nor a hearing is required. **United States v. Legree**, 205 F.3d 724 (4th Cir. 2000). As noted by the Fourth Circuit in **Legree**, “[a] motion pursuant to § 3582(c) ‘is not a do-over of an original sentencing proceeding where a defendant is cloaked in rights mandated by statutory law and the Constitution.’” 205 F.3d at 730, quoting **United States v. Tidwell**, 178 F.3d 946, 949 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 528 U.S. 1023 (1999). In accord is **United States v. Dunphy**, 551 F.3d 247 (4th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 129 S.Ct. 2401 (2009). See **Dillon v. United States**, ___ S.Ct. ___, 2010 WL 2400109 (June 17, 2010).

“In determining the amended guideline range, this court will only make changes to the corresponding guideline provision, which is affected by Amendment [706], and all other guideline decisions will remain unaffected.” **United States v. Gilliam**, 513 F.Supp.2d 594, 597 (W.D. Va. 2007), citing U.S.S.G. § 1b1.10.

In this case, the sentencing judge found a base offense level of 30. However, the Court found the defendant to be a career offender. Under U.S.S.G. § 4B1.1, the guidelines provide for a base offense level of 34. With a criminal history category of VI, the guidelines provided a sentencing range of 262-327 months. The Judge sentenced the defendant to a sentence of 262 months.

Under the retroactive 2007 crack guideline amendments, the base offense level for a career offender did not change. Accordingly, this Court will not reduce the defendant’s sentence.

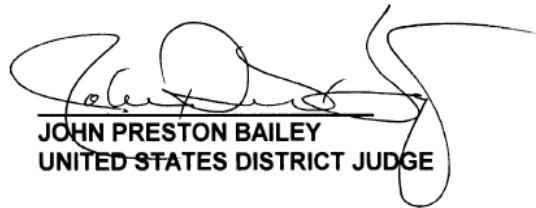
In his Motion, the defendant argues that this Court should examine his previous drug convictions and determine those convictions inappropriate to support a career offender enhancement and also apply ***Kimbrough*** to the resentencing. Neither of these topics is appropriate within the limited scope of a guideline amendment reduction.

For the reasons stated above, the defendant's *pro se* Motion for Modification of Sentence (Doc. 73) is **DENIED**.

It is so **ORDERED**.

The Clerk is hereby directed to transmit copies of this Order to the defendant and to all counsel of record herein.

DATED: July 15, 2010.



JOHN PRESTON BAILEY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE